NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

RHODES FULLY IMPLICATED BOYS IN OPEN REBELLION.

A SERIES OF CIPHER TELEGRAMS EX-HIBITED IN EVIDENCE AT PRETORIA.

THEY SHOW THAT THE JAMESON RAID WAS DE-LIBERATELY PLANNED, WITH THE KNOWL-EDGE AND AID OF THE SOUTH

AFRICA COMPANY. Pretoria, April 30.-A great sensation has been caused here by the publication of a series of telegrams that were entered as evidence at the trial of the members of the Reform Committee. These telegrams, it is said here, show beyond any doubt whatever that the raid of Dr. Jameson was not the result of a desire to protect the women and children of Johannesburg in the event of a rising there, as has been so sedulously argued by cetrain English newspapers, but was the outcome of a carefully prearranged plan on the part of certain individuals of the South Africa Company to seize a portion of the Transvaal, a portion well known to be the rich gold reef of Witwatersrand, on which Johannesburg is

Some of the telegrams were in code-that is cipher-and on their face were apparently harmless business messages that had passed between different men connected with Johannesburg and the South Africa Company. At the time Dr. Jameson and his comparions were captured by the Boers the latter found in the Doctor's bag a key for code messages This was taken possession of by the authorities, who later obtained the message containing words corresponding with those in the key. In certain cases the words in the original messages could not be deciphered by the use of the key, and in these cases the code words were read as part of the dispatches.

The dates of the telegrams ranged from December 7 to December 29. Following are extracts from the messages:

Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, to White, Mafeking, Inform Jameson not to send more heroes before January. No more room for them. Stevens, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, Johanes

burg. burg. most strongly, urging no postpon-Jameson wire, most strongly, urging no postpon-ing shareholders' meeting. Let Hammond inform weak partners that any delay most injurious. Piecember 18. Hammond, Johannesburg, to Cecil Rhodes, Cape

Town.

Cannot arrange respective interests without Bait.

Flotation must be delayed until his arrival. On December 19 Boit replied that his health prevented him from going to Johannesburg, and asked where the hitch was.

December 18.

Doctor Wolff, Johannesburg, to White, Pitsani,
I suggest that you immediately instruct Major
Grey to forward as soon as possible 250,000 rounds
of his surplus an munition to Gardner Williams. Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Charter Cape

Town. C. J. Rhodes, stated chairman, won't leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance been given by all of us that on day flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure this, as many subscribers agreed to take shares of this assurance. You responsible for chairman's depaxare.

December 21.

Parris, Cape Tawa, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannes burg.

Bett has telegraphed urging start flotation new ermpany. Reply which you can float, so I may ad vice Jameson same day.

Harris also sent a dispatch similar to the above t) Dr. Jameson at Pitsani.

December 23.
Harris, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, Johannes Belt has wired Phillips assuring him that Chair-man starts immediately the flotation takes place. No invitation necessary.

Harris, Cape Town, to Jameson, Pitsani.
Company will be floated next Saturday midnight.
They are very anxious that you do not start before 9 and secure telegraph office's stience. We
suspect Transvaal getting slightly aware.

Cecil Rhodes, Johannesburg, to Charter, Town.
Absolutely necessary postpone flotation. Leonard left last night Cape Town.
On December 26 Harris repeated the last-mentioned dispatch to Dr. Jameson, adding:
You must not move until you hear again. Too awful. Very sorry.

On the same date Jameson's brother teleforming him that 't had become necessary postpone the "flotation" through unforeseen and unexpected circumstances, and "until we have C. J. Rhodes's absolute pledge that the authority of the Imperial Government will not be

On December 27 Harris sent a dispatch to D Jameson referring to a shareholders' meeting to be held on January 6, and requesting him to wait patiently.

On the same day Harris sent another dispatch to Dr. Jameson referring to the distribution of the British South Africa Company's police. On December 28 Harris, in another dispatch to

Dr. Jameson, stated that Leonard and Hamilton had informed him that the movement was unpopular in Johannesburg. This message closed: We cannot have a flasco."

On December 28 Dr. Jameson telegraphed to

On December 28 Dr. Jameson telegraphed to Dr. Wolff at Johannesburg, saying:
"Meet me as arranged before you leave, which will enable us to decide the best destination. Make cutting to-night without fail. Have great faith in Hammond, Lawley, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles."

The Harris whose name appears in these dispatches is evidently Dr. Harris, secretary in South Africa of the Chartered Company.

London, April 30.—"The Daily News," commenting upon the latest developments in the case, will to-moffow say:
"If the issues involved were not so serious, it would be tempting to linger on the farcical

"If the issues involved were not so serious, it would be tempting to linger on the farcical side of the revolution, which went off at half-cock." It adds that it does not assume that the London section of the Chartered Company was privy to the transactions disclosed, but inassuch as the South African section evidently was, the Government will immediately have to face a demand for the revocation of the company's charter. The paper closes by asking why Dr. Jameson has been made a scapegoat.

"The Standard" will say: "It will be very hard to maintain henceforth that the intervention of the company's forces was a simple, unpremeditated outburst of chivairous humanity, as many are anxious to picture it." Discussing the obscure passages in the telegrams, "The Standard" says it is of the opinion that "flotation" does not refer to any financial scheme. The word "chairman" appears to mean Dr. Jameson, not Rhodes, although the latter's position, as revealed by the telegrams, is not easily reconciled with the assurances he gave Coionial Secretary Chamberlain, unless the messages are pure fabrications. "The Standard" pays a tribute to the superior sagacity of the Boer officials in outwitting the plotters, and to their marvellous shrewdness in withholding the dispatches until the most suitable moment arrived for them to be divulged.

LOCH OFFERED BRITISH SUPPORT. THE "TEMPS" SAYS THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE ADVISED INVADING THE

TRANSVAAL

Paris, April 30—The "Temps" has a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Government possesses proof that Sir Henry Brougham Loch, when Governor of the Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in Bouth Africa, suggested an invasion of the Transvaal to the Johannesburg Reform Committee. proof consists of a letter from Lionel Phillips to Mr. Werner, in London, bearing date of January 1, 1894, and sent during a visit of Sir Henry to Johan-nesburg. From this letter it appears that Sir Henry offered to support a rebellion with troops.

London, April 30.—"The Times" will say: "The stavely damaging telegrams must be taken to prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the revolutionary movement was not only approved,

Continued on fourth page

ROYAL BLUE LINE. sed train service for Philadelphia, Baltimore shington from Station Central R. R. of New-foot Liberty Street. See timetable in this

A MINIATURE INSURRECTION AT RAN-DALL'S ISLAND.

TWO HAD TO BE DRIVEN INTO AN INCLOSURE AND OVERAWED WITH REVOLVERS-ABOUT FORTY STARTED TO DEFY THE

DID NOT GO FAR.

While the second division of the boys in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, numbering 360, of all ages and sizes, were engaged at play at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Herman Berlin, eighteen years old, was guilty of some infraction of the rules, and was taken into the superintendent's office by Keeper Frank Weiss and reported for misconduct. As Weiss was walking back to the playground, followed by Berlin, some one called out: "Look out, he's got

Welss turned toward Berlin, who struck him a violent fist blow, and then made a slash at his throat with a knife. At the same instant Berlin seized a baseball bat in his disengaged hand, and, flourishing both knife and bat, defied Weiss, at the same time shouting to the other boys to come to his assistance. Jacob Schmidt, seventeen years old, a pal of Berlin, went to his assistance, also armed with a knife and bat, and Keeper McDonald went to the aid of Keeper Weiss.

The two young ruffians flourished their weapons at the keepers, and were joined in a moment by about forty other boys, who presented a defiant front, while others of the boys began to shower the keepers with missiles of various kinds.

the island, was summoned, and he, with the keepers, advanced upon the rebellious youngsters, who slowly retreated, while the order was given to the boys to fall in for parade Most of the boys obeyed the order and fell into the ranks, but Berlin and Schmidt, with a few other boys, fled and took refuge in another part of the inclosure, from which they were driven with difficulty. Finally all the boys except Schmidt and Berlin fell into the ranks. These two faced the policeman and keepers with the greatest determination, declaring that they would die before they would surrender, and they retreated from one point of vantage to another, keeping their pursuers at bay. Meantime aid had been asked from the East

One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. police station by telephone, and Policeman George Lavander went over to the island. After Lavender's arrival on the scene, he and Policeman Cottrell letermined to capture the young ruffians determined to capture the young ruffians at all hazards, and, drawing their clubs and revolvers, advanced upon them. The boys were in a small inclosure, from which there was no escape, but still they would not surrender. The policemen advanced toward them, and, when close at hand, fired two shots, taking care to send their bullets wide of the mark. This overawed the boys, and they threw down their knives and bats and surrendered.

They were then handcuffed together and taken

They were then handcuffed together and taken direct to the Harlem Court and arraigned before Magistrate Deuel. Complaints were made against them by the keepers, and they were held in \$200 bail each for trial at the Special

Sessions

Berlin, whose father lives at No. 154 Mott-st., was sent to the House of Refuge nineteen months ago for larceny, and Schmidt was sent there four months ago for the same offence. Both are considered dangerous characters. Policeman Cottrell and the keepers think that there was a plot among the boys for an outbreak, and that Berlin and Schmidt were to create disorder, as a signal, but it is thought that the other boys' hearts failed when the emergency arose. There was no disorder among the boys at the House of Refuge after Berlin and Schmidt were overcome and taken away.

A WHOLE FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

BABY DEAD AND FATHER AND MOTHER IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

William H. Loftus, a silversmith, formerly in the employ of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and his wife were found unconscious in their bedroom, at their home, No. 1,009 Lebanon-st., Farms, st 8 o'clock yesterday morning suffering dead in the bed was their four-weeks-old daughter. The family was discovered by George Loesch, their landlord, who traced the smell of escaping gas to the rooms occupied by the Loftus family.

They had only moved into the house, which is a three-story frame structure, Wednesday, so that comparatively little is known about them. When They had only moved into the house, which is a three-story frame structure. Wednesday, so that comparatively little is known about them. When Mr. Loesch found the gas escaping from their rooms, he called John Falk, an iceman, of No. 774 East One-hundred-and-seventy-fourih-st., from the street, and together they broke open the door. This man and his wife were still alive, but unconscious, so Falk drove as fast as ac could to the Tremont police station, whence an ambulance call was sent to the Fortham Hospital. Dr. Scott, the house surgeon, answered the call and took the injured people to the hospital. The child he pronounced dead, and the body was left at the house to await the disposition of the Coroner.

It was found upon a thorough investigation that a gas jet in one of the middle rooms was turned on, but not lighted. The opinion of Roundiman Fennel and Policeman Leddy, who made the investigation, is that the gas was left burning low, but blown out by a draught of air, for they found a window open from the top in the bedroom.

Lottus and his wife are in a dangerous condition.

Late last night it was said that the police of the Tremont station believed that Loftus was guilty of the murder of his baby by asphyxiating her with illuminating gas and was trying to kill his wife by the same means.

The police also suspect him of attempting suicide. In addition to this he is charged with larceny by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. He will be arraigned on these charges if he leaves Fordham Hospital alive.

Acting Captain Sheldon, of Tremont, in company with Detective Larkin, of the Gorham Company, found a quantity of plush used for jewelry boxes in the possession of Loftus. The plush is worth about \$209. Loftus recently lost his place at the Gorham store.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE FAILS.

HARDLY ANY INCONVENIENCE SUFFERED BY THE STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES -RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Philadelphia, April 30 .- The attempt of the Amalgamated Association of street railway employes to inaugurate a sirike this morning upon the lines of inaugurate a strike this morning upon the lines of the Union Traction Company was a complete failure. Only about 250 men responded to the strike order, and only on one or two lines of the city in the early morning hours were the regular schedules not observed. By 3 o'clock every line was running as usual. The police, whose force had been augmented by 800 specials, were prepared for violence, but absolutely no disorder took piace, and only two arrests were made for interferences with the company's property. The members of the Central Committee of the Association were completely discomfited by the failure of their strike order.

Severe justice was meted out in the Criminal Court to-day to several Association men who assaulted non-union conductors last week. James Campbell was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, and Wailace McGee and Joseph Dinsmore, who pleaded guilty to assault, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each, to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary of three years and to enter bail in the sum of \$500 each to keep the peace for five years.

BETHEL HELD FOR TRIAL.

TESTIMONY WITH REGARD TO THE ATTEMPT TO KILL MISS DALLAS TYLER.

Hartford, Conn., April 30.-Edwin Bethel, the who fired four shots at his wife, Miss Dallas Tyler, at the Hotel Heublein last evening, was arraigned

at the Hote! Heublein last evening, was arraigned in the police court to-day before Assistant Judge Arthur Perkins, charged with assault with intent to kill. When asked what he had to say to the charge, he answered, "Nothing." A plea of not guilty was entered.

Miss Tyler gave her name as May Gertrude Ashlin Bethel, a member of William H. Crane's stock company. She, her mother, Mrs. Ashlin; Alfred J. Estlow, clerk, and Alexander Stone, bellboy of the hotel, detailed the circumstances of the shooting and Policemen O'Neil and Heise told of the arrest. The prisoner admitted the shooting, but said that he neither intended to kill his wife nor his mother-in-law. He had eaten nothing but a box of sardines in three days. He had been studying and working hard, and his head troubled him. Judge Perkins held him for trial at the June term of the Superior Court in \$3,000 bonds, and he was taken to jail.

Mr. Crane's company will dishand for the season.

Superior Court in \$3,000 bonds, and he was taken to jail

Mr. Crane's company will disband for the season Saturday, and Miss Tyler will remain here to prosecute her husband. The general opinion is that Bethel's mind is affected.

ISAAC B. NOXON HEARD FROM.

THE MISSING BANK SECRETARY SENDS WORD THAT HE IS IN VENEZUELA, AND FLED BECAUSE OF DEBTS.

Stephen M. Sherwood, president of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, and Henry C. Nelson, president of the First National Bank, have each received letters from Isaac B Noxon, the missing bank secretary and ex-cashier. The letters are dated at Caracas, Venezuela, and state that the writer was compelled to leave his home on account of the manner in which his personal finances had become involved. When he went away, he says, he really did not know where he was going, except that he wanted to get away from Sing Sing, where he dreaded meeting his many personal friends, to whom he was indebted. and with no means of paying them. He writes that he now finds himself in a foreign land, where he is practically without friends, money, or a home, but still hopes to be able to return

and make good his debts to personal friends.

From the tenor of the letters it is said to be evident that Mr. Noxon was greatly agitated when he wrote them, feeling himself confronted with a future of "debt and despair," as he expressed it. He was also concerned for the welfare of his daughter, whom he had left in Sing Sing. Noxon disappeared about the middle of March.

He had been working for several years without a vacation, and when he went away it was understood that he was to be gone for only two understood that he was to be gone for only tweeks. When he did not return on April 6 inquiries were made in every firection without avail. His daughter Grace was of the opinion that her father had met with foul play. It was supposed when Noxon went away that he was going to visit relatives in Penr.sylvania. The lest letter received by his daughter was posted in that State.

DANIEL LEVY ESCAPES.

HE SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS FROM THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

A commotion was caused in the County Court House yesterday by the escape of Daniel Levy, who was declared sane last week by a jury before Justice Preedman in Trial Term, Part X, of the Supreme Court, but who had been detained at Ward's Island. The adjourned application for Levy's discharge from custody was on for argument before Justice Smyth in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and Levy was brought from Island Asylum by the same keeper who has had him in charge for several weeks. keeper took Levy into the courtroom and left him citting in the room while he stepped out into the corridor. When the keeper returned to the courtom Levy had disappeared. No one had noticed The keeper was greatly excited and rushed around

the building looking for Levy, but he could not be found, and soon the keeper disappeared. The keeper said that he had always found Levy willing to obey and had left him in the courtroom several times before and Levy had never made any attempt to es-Charles F. Holm, who has appeared for Levy in

all the court proceedings, was astonished when he learned of his client's action. He said that he had no idea where he had gone or why he should have run away and deeply regretted that he had done so. It is supposed that Levy became tited of the many adjournments of his applications for discharge from the asylum and decided to take matters into his own hands when he learned yesterday that another adjournment was about to be taken.

to last January Levy had been arrested wice for annoying Mrs. Harriet Lehman, with whom he has been in love for the last fifteen years. On January 21 last Levy was again taken into cus tody upon a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the You ville Court, and was sent to Bellevue and subsequently to Ward's Island, Charles F. Holm obtained writ of habeas corpus for Levy and he was produced before Justice Beach in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

Justice Beach sent the case to Justice Bookstaver

and a jury in Trial Term, Part VI, of the Supreme Court, to have Levy's mental condition determined a jury. On the fourth day of the trial Justice Bookstaver learned that certain of the jurors had been approached, and withdrew the case from their

Court This trial lasted for seven days, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, by a vote of 8 for Levy and 4 against. Again Levy was remanded

in a disagreement of the Jury, by 2 vote of strict Levy and 4 against. Again Levy was remanded to Ward's Island. After another delay of several weeks Levy was for the third time put on trial before Justice Freedman and a Jury in Trial Term. Part X, of the Supreme Court. This trial lasted more than a week. The Jury retired at 4 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, and after being out all night reported to Justice Freedman on Friday morning that it was impossible to agree. The Jury was sent back by Justice Freedman, and after several holes returned a verdict declaring Levy sane. This, however, did not release Levy, as it was necessary to have the result of the trial certified to Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court, before Levy could be formally dismissed. For this purpose Mr. Holm secured an order directing the Attorney-General and counsel for the Lehman family to show cause why Levy should not be discharged. This order was made returnable on lest Saturday morning, but when the case was called 't was adjourned upon the application of De Lancev Nicoll until Minday. On Monday Mr. Nicoll secured another adjournment, contending that Justice Freedman had communicated with the jury without the knowledge of counsel.

On Wediesday the application was again adjourned by consent of counsel until yesterday. After Levy's escape, Mr. Holm asked for an adjournment until next Monday. Justice Smyth granted his request.

The police are looking for Levy.

The police are looking for Levy. DROWNED FROM HIS CANOE.

THE SON OF JOSEPH J. KITTEL A BROADWAY MERCHANT, LOST IN THE NORTH RIVER.

Herbert Kittel sixteen years old, a son of Joseph J. Kitter, a merchant doing business at No. 66 Broadway, and living at One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st, and Riverside Drive, was drowned in the Hudson River late yesterday afternoon off Barry's Point, by the capsizing of his cance.

the capsizing of his cance.
On Saturday last Herbert's brother, Joseph A.
Kittel, sailed to Inwood Dock in the cance, and there
he left the boat in charge of Daniel Hays, a flagman of the New-York Central and Hudson River
Railroad. Joseph returned home by train, and yesterday afternoon he sent his brother to paddle the

Herbert gave Hays an order for the boat, and the latter promptly launched the cance off Inwood Dock, at Two-hundred-and-sixth-st. The boy took his seat in the boat, and was winding his way down the Hudson, wher the tide, which was at ebb and running fast, carried the cance between a number of running ras, shad poles opposite Harry's Point, where it suddenly upset. Its occupant was thrown into the water and drowned before assistance could reach him. Hays watched the canoe as it glided down the

eiver, and the moment it upset he called Policeman James Cavanagh, of the Kingsbridge station, who rushed to Barry's Point and summoned several fishermen to make an attempt at rescuing the body. The policeman had to run six blocks along the shore to the point opposite where the canoe cap-sized, and before he could make the distance Kittel's sized, and before he could make the distance Kittel's body had gone down about two hundred feet from the shore for the last time. The fishermen searched in vain for the body, which was probably borne down the river by the strong tide.

The canoe was found at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., in midstream, an hour after the accident, by Arthur Bressler, of One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st. and Audubon Park, who was out on the water with his naphtha launch. Bressler towed it to the One-hundred-and-fifty-first-st. landing and informed the police of the West One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st, station.

THE OREGON READY FOR WAR.

San Francisco, April 30.—The battle-ship Oregon is ready for war. She floated out of the dock at the Union Iron Works thirty minutes past midnight, equipped and arrayed for her trial trip. A supply of equipped and arrayed for her trial trip. A supply of coal and provisions will be placed on board at once, and the preparations for the test will be completed this week. The course of forty miles has been chosen along the coast of Santa Barbara. The trial will be made just as soon as everything is ready, and if the weather is proper it may be made on Monday next. The conditions require a minimum speed of fifteen knots during four consecutive hours.

YELLOW FELLOW CLUB. Lounging Rooms, Lockers and Baths are Free to all purchasers of STEARNS AND TOURIST BI-CYCLES.—(Advt.

SWEPT ALL BEFORE HIM.

M'KINLEY'S REMARKABLE TRIUMPH IN ILLINOIS.

THE STATE MACHINE BEATEN BY AN OVER-WHELMING AND UNEXPECTED MAJORITY-STATE DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR

Springfield, Iil., April 30 .- The opponents of ex-Governor McKinley's Presidential aspirations capitulated to-day before a terrific onslaught of the friends of the Ohio statesman. By a majority of 322 in a total vote of 1 333-a majority as unexpected to the supporters of the Ohloan as it was staggering to Senator Cullom and his friends -the Republican State Convention instructed the

four delegates-at-large from Illinois to the St.

Louis Convention, not merely to vote for and support the Ohio candidate, but actually "to present his name to that body as the candidate and choice of Illinois for the Presidential nomina It is true that the form in which the resolution was adopted-the substitution of McKinley's name in the Cullom resolution-was due to the over-zeal of a delegate who anticipated the regular McKinley indorsement which was to have been presented by the spokesman of his but in the enthusiasm and uproar

that attended the contest between the two factions this point was lost to consideration, and as a result, by the record as it stands, the Illinois delegation to St. Louis may, should it see fit to carry out its instructions to the letter, claim a share with the Buckeyes in presenting to the convention the favorite son of Ohio. That the outcome was a crushing defeat for

Senator Cullom and the Chicago element that for years has held the Republican party fast in its iron grip is conceded alike by vanquished and trading of votes for the various candidates on the State ticket could do was done by the defeated faction to defeat a free expression of McKinley element. It captured the committees and dictated the principal nominations, and up to within an hour of the crucial test even the Mc-Kinleyltes were almost willing to confess that their fight had been a losing one. THE TURNING POINT.

The turning point came when a candidate for Auditor, who was especially championed by an anti-Catholic organization and to whom the machine had pledged its full support, was defeated by a one-armed veteran of the war by less than a baker's dozen of votes. The sent ment attached to the old blue uniform had more to do with the result than any other considera-But the friends of the defeated candidate and they ran up into the hundreds, charged treachery upon the part of the machine. From the moment that the result of the ballot was declared it was evident the opposition had lost its grip, and when the opportune moment arrived not only did the delegates who had received instructions or indorsements stand to their guns, but the uninstructed brigades poured broadside after broadside into the anti-McKinley ranks.

Before the last county had recorded its vote the majority of the opposition was tumbling over itself in its eagerness to secure seats in the band wagon.

To-night, with bands and banners, glee clubs torches, red fire and songs of triumph, the have undisputed possession of the 'apital City.

Just as soon as the choice of State officers,

ending with the Attorney-General, had been disposed of in the convention to-day, the decks re cleared for the resolution on instructions to the National delegates to St. Louis. The Chair insisted on absolute order, and the sergeant-at-arms compelled one and all on the or to be scated. This accomplished, Senator Fuller, of Belvidere, mounted a chair and sub Levy was sent back to Ward's Island, and two mitted a resolution instructing the delegates-atweeks later his second trial came on before Justice large, to be selected, to present to the Republican National Countries of the Republican National Countries M. Cullom as the choice of Illinois for the Presiof the hall, the Chicago men getting up on chairs, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and yelling frantically for "Cullom and victory!" When the resolution had been read a second time by the clerk, there was a cyclone of "noes," hisses

With considerable heat the Chair appealed for order, declaring that he would keep the convention in session all night unless he could secure sufficient order to enable each side to have a fair and honest hearing. This had its effect, and Senator Fuller forced his way through the crowd to the platform and began his speech in support of the resolution. He said that in the past there had been found in this State men good enough, men Republican enough, to fill the lieved in the declaration enunciated in the resolution, and it should go forth to the country that Illinois had one man in the State whom the people delighted to honor, whom they had honored for thirty years, and who was the choice of the Republicans of Illinois for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Re-newed shouts of "No" greeted this reference, and the speaker ended somewhat abruptly. WILD ENTHUSIASM AT M'KINLEY'S NAME.

He had scarcely turned his back when Delegate S. H. Bethea, of Dixon, anticipating Speaker Calhoun, jumped upon a chair and moved to substitute the name of McKinley for that of Cullom in the resolution. The demonstration that greeted the mention of McKinley was terrific. Two-thirds of the convention and the thousands in the gallery rose en masse and cheered for three consecutive minutes, and the tempest was repeated when the chair repeated the amendment. Speaker Calhoun was then recognized and eulogized McKinley. Alderman Madden, of Chloago, moved ar

amendment to the McKinley amendment, that in the event of McKinley's failing to receive the nomination the Republicans of Illinois express their unfaltering recognition of the broad states-manship and matchless abilities of the Hon. T. B. Reed, of Maine, and the Hon, W. B. Allison, of Iowa. A storm of disapproval greeted this effort of the Chicago machine leader to complicate the situation. Calhoun protested against its consideration on parliamentary grounds, but the chair die not rule, and ex-Attorney-General Hunt was presented to speak for McKinley. Shouts of "Vote" rendered his utterances almost inaudible, and then Senator Fuller closed the debate with a final plea for Cullom, and a declaration that the side he represented fully coincided with all that had been said regarding the eminence and worth of McKinley. At this juncture Mr. Messick, of East St. Louis,

moved that the instructions for both Cullom and McKinley be tabled. This was met with a storm of disapproval, and Mr. Calhoun made the point of order that under the resolution adopted yesterday a direct vote should be taken without evasion or subterfuge. But the chair ruled against him, and he accepted the situation. A ballot was ordered on the motion to table, and this time there was no necessity for an appeal for order from the chair. Delegates and spectators alike kept tab, and the silence was only broken by the cheers that greeted the heavy McKinley votes from uninstructed delegates.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS FOR THE OHIOAN. Cook County gave the Ohioan eighty-two votes, or about one-half of what had been expected,

RUN OVER BY A BEER WAGON IN ONE- MR. PLATT'S REPRESENTATIVES FINISH

HUNDRED-AND-SIXTH-ST. THOSE WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT AGREE THAT

Tribune.

THE DRIVER, WHO WAS AFTERWARD ARRESTED, WAS GOING AT A DANGEROUS SPEED.

Miss Lottle Schumacher, twenty-two years old, of No. 23 East Forty-sixth-st., was killed a beer wagon while she was riding her bicycle along One-hundred-and-sixth-st., Manhattan-ave., at 4:30 o'clock vesterday afterunaccompanied at the time, and was on her way from Central Park, going west, in One-hundredand-sixth-st., when the beer wagon, which is owned by a man named Kruenacker, and was driven by Albert Keanz, came at a rapid pace along Manhattan-ave. and, turning sharp around the corner into One-hundred-and-sixthst., struck Miss Schumacher's bicycle. She was thrown under the wagon, the wheels of which passed over her. Both of her legs were broken, and she received internal injuries from which she died within half an hour after she had been taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

The driver of the beer wagon was arrested and locked up in the West One-hundredthst. station. He said that he shouted to Miss Schumacher to get out of the way, but from his own story, as well as that of the bystanders, his wagon was going so fast that he could not stop his horses in time to prevent the accident. The general opinion of those who witnessed the accident is that it was the result of reckless driving on the part of Keanz.

Miss Schumacher was wheeling within five of the curb when she was struck, and it was said by bystanders that if the beer wagon had made a proper curve in turning the corner, the collision would have been avoided.

One-hundred-and-sixth-st. has in the last two

One-hundred-and-sixth-st, has in the last two years become a popular thoroughfare for cyclists, as it has an asphalt pavement. There is an incline where the accident occurred, and Keanz is blamed for driving so rapidly at that point. Miss Schumacher was a typewriter, but had been out of employment several weeks. She had boarded with Mrs. Flizabeth Edson, at the number already mentioned, since last fall, and had previously boarded for a year and a half with Mrs. Donaldson, at No. 29 East Forty-sixth-st. Miss Schumacher is said to have been a quiet and refined young woman. Her mother and sister live in Binghamton, New-York, and her father is dead. W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S FALL.

Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, the lawyer who was well known for years as a Tammany leader, but retired from politics a year or two ago, had a heavy fall from his bicycle in Central Park morning and was hurt severely. Mr. Cockran is large and somewhat stout, and many of his friends have thought he was inclined to be in-

HE TAKES A "HEADER" FROM HIS BICYCLE AND



vigorous swimmer. He began to ride a bicycle lately, and only a few days ago he was at Tinkham's, in West Fifty-ninth-st., to take his first outdoor lesson on the wheel.

The lawyer was taking his constitutional yesterday morning on the west drive in Central Park when the accident happened. At Sixty-sixth-st. a youth on a wheel in front of him got into difficulties, and his wheel wabbled all over the driveway. Mr. and his wheel wabbled all over the driveway. Mr. Cockran tried to get past, but the young man lost his balance and fell. There was no time for Mr. Cockran to dismount and he ran against the fallen boy, taking a bad "header." The youth was a deaf mute and his name was not learned by the Park roller. He was allebily injured, but he was allebily injured. police. He was slightly injured, but he went away. Roosevelt Hospital and later was removed to his

Roosevelt Hospital and later was removed to his home.

When a reporter called at Mr. Cockran's apartments in the Bokelnayn last night, it was said that Mr. Cockran was feeling a little less pain than early in the afternoon, owing to the treatment administered by Dr. W. S. Buill. Dr. Buil was seen at his own home, No. 35 West Thirty-fifth-st., and said: "I made a thorough examination of Mr. Cockran this afternoon. He is not seriously injured. His left hip is bruised and the tendons of the leg are sprained and that is all. His injuries are not dangerous, but they are extremely painful. It may be a week and it may be two weeks before Mr. Cockran is as spry as he used to be."

STRUCK WHILE STEALING A RIDE.

A BOY RECEIVES A BRUTAL BLOW ON THE HEAD

Arthur Conover, sixteen years old, of No. 53 East One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., while stealing a ride on a Third-ave, mail car early last night, was struck on the head by one of the cable em-ployes stationed at Sixth-st, and the Bowery. The boy hastily jumped off the car to escape another blow, and, failing against one of the elevated road Conover was on his way home and had intended

stopping before going directly uptown. He jumped on the uptown mail car at Fifth-st., and had ridden a block when the grip had to be changed to another cable. The cars go ahead with a spurt at this point, and young Conover was holding on hard, with no fear of a man with a club.

One of the cable road employes spled the boy hanging on to the car, and as it sped by the man struck at the boy with a wooden stick, which he held. The blow was strong enough to cut Conover's head. In als great haste to escape the man with the ciub, who he thought would chase him and strike him again, he leaped off the car without looking ahead. Conover landed with great force head first against one of the pillars, and fell unconscious. He was picked up and carried to the sidewalk by several citizens. Few had seen the boy struck by

several citizens. Few had seen the boy struck by the cable road employe, and no one could recognize the man when a scarch was made tor him.

An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Cypser soon arrived from Bellevue Hospital. He dressed the boy's wounds, which consisted of two scalp wounds and several bruises. He could not tell who had struck him. The boy was able to board a cable-car for home. The police could not find the man who had struck Conover.

It was at this point some time ago that a German funeral procession of about 500 men was broken up and almost a riot precipitated by the refusal of the cable employes to allow the Germans the right of was.

FOUR THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE. Indianapolis, Ind., April 30.—The recent conference of Indiana coal operators, at which it was decided to reduce the scale to 55 cents, has resulted in a strike which extends generally over the coal belt.

a strike which extends generally over the coal beit. Nearly 4,000 miners have quit work. W. W. Hubbard, of the Island Coal Company, all of whose employes have struck, says that the strike was expected and that the cut was unavoidable. The action of the West Virginia operators, he said, in working their men at 55 cents after the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana had agreed to a scale of 60 cents, brought on competition that the latter could not stand, and they were, he says forced to cut. The probability of the strike extending throughout the four States is very strong.

A WOMAN CYCLIST KILLED. END OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THEIR WORK.

THE STATE TAX RATE REDUCED TO 2.00 MILLS. OWING TO A BIG ESTIMATE OF THE LIQUOR

TAX RECEIPTS AND A WINDFALL FROM NEW-YORK - APPRO-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 20 .- The Legislature of 1896, which will be noted for its passage of the Greater New-York bill and the Raines Liquor Tax bill and for the surrender of its judgment on legislative matters to Thomas C. Platt,

finally adjourned to-day. Political history will

tell of the result of Mr. Platt's policy in forcing

through the Legislature the bill disapproved by the Republican Mayors of New-York and Brook lyn for the union of these cities. There is a suspicion already that the people of the State are not looking with approval on the great political machine which has been organized under the Raines bill-that the taxpayers do not like to see \$200,000 expended in payment of salaries to politicians employed ostensi-

bly to watch liquor-dealers. Furthermore, there is growing to be an impression that the spectacle of the open sale of liquor in the cities by "sandwich hotels" on Sunday is highly displeas ing to thousands of people who were deluded into a belief that the Raines bill was a temper ance measure. An attempt was made in the State Senate today to excuse the passage of the Raines Liquor Tax law by pointing out that, owing to it, Con-

troller Roberts had been enabled to reduce the State tax rate. It was stated by Senator Mullin, chairman of the Finance Committee, that the State tax rate had been reduced from 3.26 mills to 2.69 mills. "The Legislature of 1896 appropriated more money," he said, "than did that of 1895, but, as the State treasury will receive \$3,000,000 from the County Treasurers under the Raines law, we have been able to reduce the tax rate." Mr. Mullin thus confesses that if the Legislat-

ure had not taken \$3,000,000 from the cities, which will pay most of the liquor tax, the tax rate would necessarily have been increased. "I think, he said, "that the tax rate would have gone up about nine-tenths of a mill if it had not been for the liquor tax. Instead of having a rate of 3.24 mills as in 1895, we would have had a rate of 3.38 mills."

mills as in 1895, we would have had a rate of 3.38 mills."

It may be suspected, also, that the estimate of \$3,000,000 receipts from the Liquor Tax law is altogether too high. According to that estimate, \$5,000,000 would have to be paid for the liquordealers of the State for the privilege of doing business. Controller Roberts thought that \$2,500,000 would be nearer the total of the receipts from the liquor tax, but the Senate Finance Committee insisted on the \$3,000,000 estimate being taken, and so he used that figure in preparing his tabulation for the tax rate.

It is possible that the great expectations of Senator Raines as to the revenue-producing qualities of his law may be disappointed. In that case, there will be a Deficiency bill, and Controller Roberts will have to sell bonds to pay the State's debts until the Legislature raises more money.

more money.

It was also pointed out in the Senate to-day that the tax rate had been reduced by the use of \$500,000 back taxes, paid by New-York City as its share of the cost of supporting the indigent

insane.

A few instances will illustrate the financial conduct of this Legislature. The Supply bill was increased from \$1,691,987 27 in 1895, to \$1,749,404 12 in 1896; the Appropriation bill from \$9,713,060 67 to \$10,306,739 47, and the Capitol Appropriation bill from \$400,000 to \$810,000.

FINAL SESSION OF THE SENATE. THE RUSHING THROUGH OF THE SUPPLEMENT-AL SUPPLY BILL CRITICISED.

Albany, April 30.-The Senate was slow in cor ing on this, the last day of the session. It was nearly 10:15 o'clock before Lieutenant-Governor Saxton's gavel fell calling the Senate to order. The de-lay in opening the session was partly occasioned by clearing the floor of a large number of persons interested in legislation. Among the more noticeable men on the floor engaged in hobnobbing with Senators were ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor, Louis P. Payn and Edward Lauterbach.

A large number of bills was received from the Asthe blanket ballot law was passed, and now go the Governor.

Supplemental Supply bill, and it was placed on final Senator Cantor said: "I desire to call the atten-

tion of the taxpayers to the extraordinary method of hastening a bill wastefully appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money. There was no opportunity given to the Finance Committee was no opportunity given to the Finance Committee
to consider the bill, but there was a threat from the
Assembly that if the bill was amended it would fail."
Senator Mullin said the custom of the Assembly
of sending the Supplemental Supply bill to the Senate at the latest hour was wrong, but the bill was
a good one. The Democrats had practised the same

Senator Coggeshall made a speech in support of Senator Cantor's remarks. Senator Elisworth said the practice of keeping the Supplemental Supply bill until the last hour was wrong. The bill was then passed with 45 affirmative votes.

Mr. Austin's bill prohibiting railroads in West Eighty-seventh and West Eighty-eighth sts., New-York City, was passed.

The special order of the day, Sonator Sullivan's bill placing theatres and places of amusement under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector, was

taken up and passed, 29 to 15, Among the other bills passed were the following:

Among the other bills passed were the following:
Mr. Matteson's, authorizing the Board of Claims
to pass on the claims of counties for the value of
county insane asylums rendered useless by the
operation of the State Care law.
R. T. Andrews's, providing that persons receiving
salaries from New-York City shall, when affixing
their signature to the pay-roil, also state their
piaces of residence.
Mr. Butus's, authorizing New-York City to acquire
by condemnation lands in or adjacent to the old
Croton Aqueduct.

Mr. Butts's, authorizing New-York City to acquire by condemnation lands in or adjacent to the old Croton Aqueduct.

Messrs. Nixon and Butts, a committee of the Assembly, informed the Senate that the lower House was ready to adjourn. Senators McCarren and Humphrey were appointed to inform the Governor and Senators Grady and Stranahan to inform the Assembly that the Senate was ready to adjourn. The bill appropriating \$2,500 for the celebration of the anniversury of the establishment of the Capital in Albany was passed.

The Tax Rate bill was passed.

Mr. Laimbeer's bill providing for the transcribing of indictments in New-York County was passed over Mayor Strong's veto. There were several Senators with bills to pass, but Senator Elisworth at 2:15 moved that the Senate adjourn without day, and the session was over.

WINDING UP THE ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE DISPERSED. Albany, April 30.-The last day of the session of the Assembly opened in a quiet manner this morn-ing after the scene of excitement that occurred

Mr. O'Grady received unanimova consent, as troduced the Annual Tax Rate bill. Mr. O'Grady said that the tax rate this year would be 2.69 mills. The Legislature of 1896 deserved much credit for

The Legislature of isse deserved much clean to the reduction of taxation. It was not due to the majority alone, but was owing to the co-operation of all the members that the low rate was made.

Mr. Stanchfield epiled by saying that, after having received such a gold brick as the majority leader had just sold, he had nothing to say. The Governor's urgency certificate on the bill was

read, and the measure was passed. Senator Nussbaum's fifty-five bills for the relief of employes on the canal whose pay was refused by the State Controller, was passed.

The Supplemental Supply and the Annual Insane Tax bills, certified by the Governor, were taken up

and passed. Mr. Nixon asked for the consideration of reports of the special committee appointed to inves

YOU ARE PARTICULAR About the fit of your clothes. So are we. Bicycle suits, \$5 to \$18, fitted with the same care we bestow on all our clothing. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 25TH ST.-Advt.